

THE PRESS.

ANDY W. FRANCISCO, JOHN D. CALDWELL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4

The Sons of Malta Charity Ball.

A custom long observed in this city is to be continued on the 14th inst., of giving a fashionable ball to collect funds to be disposed of in charitable distributions. Some object to this method; they claim that it is getting rid of distress without calling out any compassionate feeling in those who give, or in any grateful feelings in those who receive. Some contend that misery should run its course, with nothing but the mercy of God to stay it, than that we should thus corrupt our charities; that it is much more easy to debase our duties than to consecrate our amusements.

In this objection there is some, but very little point. It is true that the education and benefits of charity are personal matters with the giver and receiver of the benefits. Yet, on examination, it will be found that there are more truly generous souls, men and women, who are actuated by the pure spirit of beneficence than the world—the censorious world—seems such. Those who dance at balls, feast at dinners, and dissipate at bazaars, may, and often do, have more heart, often times, than their critics. Whatever be the direct influence of associations of the I. O. Sons of Malta, they have been made the instrument of doing great good directly, and causing many thoughtless persons to devote their lives and substance to good deeds.

Prepare for and attend the ball at the Opera-house, and let the receipts prove a large fund for the poor who are suffering during this inclement season.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVth CONGRESS—1st Session.

WASHINGTON, January 3.
SENATE.—There was a very slim attendance.

Mr. Hamlin asked leave to withdraw certain petitions.

Several private bills were read and referred. Mr. King stated that the resolutions adopted at the Union meeting at Rochester, N. Y., had been forwarded to the Senate from the State, and he would request that they be read.

The Secretary read them.

Mr. King desired to say a few words on these resolutions. He, in presenting them, was gratified to say that the people of New York favored in their attachment to republican institutions and our present form of Government. All parties there entertained the sentiment, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

That sentiment could not be turned to party account. The Union meeting had proved the strength of that sentiment, and the resolutions adopted speak for the whole people of the State. He called the attention of the Democratic Senators, who had expressed disunion sentiments, to the fact that these expressions of attachment to the Union came from prominent Democrats of the North.

The resolutions were laid on the table. Mr. Silliman moved to refer the paper on the subject of the Homestead land claim to the Committee on the Judiciary. It belonged properly to the Committee on Private Land Claims, but as the motives of himself and colleague on that motion had been impugned, and as Mr. Benjamin was Chairman of that Committee, he desired to change its reference.

Mr. Collamer called attention to the fact that Mr. Benjamin was also on that committee. The subject was held over till to-morrow. A large number of petitions of no general interest were presented.

Mr. Brown, of Miss. desired to disclaim any intention, as imputed by the newspapers, to assail the President or his message, unless by his respectful expression of his dissent to some of his statements, they considered him in that light. He entertained a strong personal regard for the President, but if he did not, age and his long public services would. He had a right, however, in common with every citizen, to courteously express his views, and would do so.

Mr. B. then referred to the expression of the President, that the Dred Scott decision settled the slavery question. He denied this; further legislation would be needed. The Judiciary, the President said, could apply remedies for any wrong to slave property in the territories. Congress must at once act, and pass laws authorizing protection of slaveholders in Kansas, in their slaves, as American citizens in protecting their property intransigent over the lathums—a measure recommended by the President. The courts could not furnish protection to slavery in Kansas without statutory law.

He would demand his rights under the Constitution, and would demand that the laws be destroyed before he would withhold the honest expression of his sentiments. Without further legislation there will be no more slave territory, and, consequently, no more slave States. He knew what would become of the Dred Scott decision if the Anti-Slavery party have the United States Supreme Court. In order to preserve the Union, slave States must be multiplied.

A speech was made by Mr. Doolittle, who declared that the threat made by the South of breaking up the Union, was addressed not to the manhood of Northern Senators, but to their want of it.

He went into a history of the legislation of the country to show that every administration, from that of Washington to the present, had recognized and exercised the power of Congress over the territories.

Mr. Doolittle gave notice to the Senators of the South, who threatened disunion, that if they designed to seize on the Government, they would resist and put down the attempt peacefully. He denounced the term "secession," applied by the Senator from Virginia to the Northern States. After further debate the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyce, who had the floor on Friday last, resumed his remarks.

Mr. Hickman made explanation, that if differences occurred between the sections of the Union, the responsibility will rest on the South.

[The dispatch closes with no notice of any vote being had, or even of adjournment.]

Fire and Loss of Life.

New York, January 3.—A fire broke out this morning in the house No. 205, Division-street, occupied by seven Jewish families. Six persons were burnt to death; Marcus Nathan and two children; Emily Burns, a child; Lewis Grossender, a child, aged four and a half years, and a woman named Mary Dwyer. The survivors lost nearly all they had.

Sentenced to be Hung.
Burlington, January 3.—Philip Lynch, who murdered Coulton at Bourdonstown, three months since, has been sentenced to be hung at Mount Holley, March 23.

Fire at Ashabula.
Ashabula, Jan. 3.—The dwelling house of Reuben Power was consumed by fire this morning. Nothing saved. Loss, estimated from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Death of Hon. Samuel Tracy.
New York, January 3.—Hon. Samuel Tracy, Treasurer of the United States, died in Caylerville, December 22.

Charter Election.
Oswego, January 3.—At the election held to-day, the Republican ticket was elected by over two hundred and fifty majority.

Death of Gen. Lamar.
New York, January 3.—Gen. Lamar, late Minister to Nicaragua, died in Texas, December 19.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 3.—The New York State Legislature met yesterday. The Assembly organized by electing Mr. Littlejohn Speaker. The Governor's Message is a document of considerable length, and refers almost entirely to matters of local interest. He thinks it inexpedient that the canals pass from the control of the State, and strongly urges that they be completed with a water way of seven feet deep and seventy feet wide before the opening of navigation in 1861.

The Governor does not doubt either the wisdom or justice for re-imposing, for a few years, a moderate toll per ton, during the season of navigation, upon all freight passing over railroads connecting with the canals, or of requiring these roads to pay an equivalent in money annually into the treasury. When the canals shall have been completed, the railroads should be relieved from this burden temporarily imposed.

In speaking of the Metropolitan Police Law he says the discipline, conduct and efficiency of the police of New York fully vindicate the wisdom and propriety of that law. Even those who opposed its enactment now admit that New York never had so good a police, and citizens of other States propose the introduction into their larger cities of a system similarly conducted.

He recommends that the Legislature grant further aid for the completion of the Central Park.

In speaking of the defenses of New York the Governor remarks that it is obvious that the approach of New York by water is not now adequately defended, and invites the Legislature to consider whether some action of theirs may not aid in procuring from Congress the means for the prompt completion of our defensive works.

The Governor thinks that the Registry Law of 1859 has answered its purpose, and advises some amendments to make it still better.

The Governor concludes his message as follows: New York yields to none of her sister States in her devotion to the Union. She reverts it as the fruit of a long protracted contest for liberty and independence, and she cherishes it for its present benefits, and its guarantees for the future. Her citizens discovered, at a very early period, that slavery was an evil, and promptly and considerately provided for its extinction. So far as our example was worthy of imitation, the other members of the confederacy had the advantage of it; but we never claimed that we had the right to interfere, directly or indirectly, with slavery as it existed in the other States of the Union. We were satisfied with the solemn and earnest declaration recorded upon our statute book, that we regarded slavery as a social evil, and treated it accordingly. New York still maintains the same position. She emphatically disavows all sympathy or co-operation with those misguided men who, no matter under what provocation, who have sought in the past, or who may seek in the future, unlawfully to interfere with any of her sister States. That the offenders in the recent invasion of Virginia intended to subvert the existing government, and establish in its stead another more consonant with their notions of justice and equal rights, is not certain.

That they propose to liberate and arm the slaves of that region, and aid their escape to a foreign country, is beyond dispute, and that purpose, it need hardly be observed, was unlawful, and certain to be resisted at all hazards. Bloodshed thus incited rests in the eyes of humanity, on the heads of those whose violation of laws provoked or caused it. We may admit that their aims were unselfish and even philanthropic, that they honestly believed and felt that they were risking life in behalf of the wronged and oppressed; but we must never forget the obvious truth that social order can only exist through a general recognition of the sanctity of law, and that tranquility and security must vanish from that community wherein every man shall feel at liberty to redress whatever he deems grievances by raising his arm against the authorities and the law.

Another question is presented when it is proposed to establish or to permit the establishment of slavery in the Territories. Being the common property of the whole people so long as they remain Territories, New York will claim the right to participate in their government. In no way can she so except through the agency of her chosen representatives in Congress, and therefore it is that the electors of New York recognize the authority of Congress to legislate for the Territories and prohibit the establishment of slavery therein. Yielding cheerful obedience to the doctrine of State sovereignty; having no disposition to interfere with the local institutions of the States; prepared at all times to aid those States in the preservation of their sovereign power, New York, enforcing her views in a legal, peaceful and constitutional manner, will not surrender the right to participate in the reformation of this or any other evil in the administration of the National Government.

From New York.

New York, January 3.—The annual report of the State Comptroller, states the following facts: State indebtedness in round numbers, including the canal debt, \$33,883,000; revenue nearly \$1,950,000; expenses nearly \$898,000; real estate valuation, \$109,868,000; personal property, \$315,108,000; total taxation for the year, \$16,353,000; deficiency in the general fund, \$15,000; decline in the treasury, upward of \$680,000; estimated revenue of the current year, upward of \$2,994,000; estimated expenses, \$2,515,000.

This report, at the opening of court, Hon. James J. Roosevelt presented his credentials and took the oath of office, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, as District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Mayor Wood took possession, this forenoon, of his old quarters at the City Hall, and commenced business by dismissing all the attaches of the Mayor's office excepting three. His message contains but little novelty. It is to show that the Mayor should not be held responsible for anything, inasmuch as the various branches of the government are almost independent of his authority.

Washington Correspondence.

New York, January 3.—The Tribune's correspondent states that Miramon's formal protest against Mexico's treaty with Juárez will be presented to Mr. Cass by Miramon's representative in this city.

Further intelligence from Mexico announces that Miramon has projected another movement against Vera Cruz.

The treaty will be pressed on the ground that unless we interfere, England and France will, to our exclusion.

It is said that the Judgeship of the Court of Claims, made vacant by the death of Judge Black, will be given to Mr. Hughes, of Ind., a Leconte member of the last House.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, January 3.—The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to December 12, has arrived, twenty-one days out.

A. C. Peachy, Leconte Democrat, was elected to the State Senate from San Francisco. A good deal of speculation was indulged in concerning the election of United States Senator. No election would probably take place this session of the Legislature.

Mining claims in Carson Valley had largely advanced in consequence of the richness of the new discoveries.

The weather at San Francisco continued fine. Business was dull and prices heavy.

River News.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—P. M.—River falling, with eight feet in the canal and six feet in the river. The falls are falling. Weather moderating, mercury 32. The canal is still from tight. Ice on the falls prevent pilots from taking small boats over.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO.

SECOND DAY.

COLUMBUS, O., January 3.
SENATE.—The aged minister, a Columbus pioneer, Rev. James Hoge, opened the Senate with Prayer.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF THE LIBRARY CLAUSE.—Notice was given by Mr. Harrison, of Madison County, that he will introduce a bill to suspend the library clause of the Ohio School Law.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF ANTI-KIDNAPPING LAW.—At the last session the anti-kidnaping law was repealed. Mr. Monroe, of Lorain, gave notice of intention to re-enact the same.

DITCHES AND WATER COURSES.—Mr. Lusk, of Wood, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the collection of certificates for labor performed in the construction of ditches and water courses, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed May 1, 1854, entitled an "Act authorizing Trustees of Townships to establish water courses, and locate ditches in certain cases, and an act amendatory thereto," passed April 12, 1857.

Senator Ferguson, of Hamilton, presented the certificate of election of his colleague, Mr. Holmes, who was qualified.

How Shall Courtiers be Appointed?—A discussion took place on the resolution calling up. The Lieutenant-Governor appointed the committee of the Senate?

An amendment to require their ratification by the Senate was lost. The resolution was then adopted.

SELECT COMMITTEES.—Messrs. Stanley, Holmes and Parish to arrange for inauguration of Governor elect.

Messrs. Cox and Orr to report joint rules for government of Senate and House.

CANVASS OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS. Wednesday (to-day) at four P. M. both Houses are to jointly count the votes cast for State Officers. The requisite books, statutes, laws, journals, &c., ordered. Recess.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morris.

NOTICE OF BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.—Mr. Vincent, of Lorain, gave notice that he will introduce a bill to prevent the killing of sheep by dogs.

Mr. Cox, of Knox, to amend Section 6th of an Act to preserve the purity of Elections, passed March 20, 1841.

Mr. Voris, of Summit, to repeal an Act passed by the Legislature of 1856, to create an additional Judge in the Fourth Judicial District of the State.

Mr. Thompson, of Summit, relative to the fees of special jurors.

Mr. Hutchison, of Madison, to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, collate and simplify the Statutes for Ohio, for the better convenience of the people.

Mr. Rees, of Morrow, to amend an Act entitled an "Act to provide for the semi-annual collection of taxes."

Mr. Cleve, of Stark, to authorize the Sheriffs to work prisoners of a certain class confined in the several county jails of the State.

Mr. Davis, of Tuscarawas, to amend the first section of the act fixing the compensation of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Tannehill, of Holmes, to repeal the 23d section of an act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure," passed March 11, 1853.

Mr. Scott, relating to delinquent tax laws.

Ordnance Business.—The Committee appointed to look into the Ordnance business of this city, reported that when the House shall elect a suitable person, and have him duly sworn, the mail matter of members will be delivered as early as practicable.

A motion was made to elect a Third Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, in accordance with the above report, that he may take charge of the Post office matters.

This was decided to be out of order, as no assistant has been elected. The second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms was accordingly qualified for the duty.

Mr. Hutchison introduced a resolution to authorize the Sergeant-at-Arms to purchase a thermometer, and to keep the temperature of the room at 70 degrees. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Morris, a resolution was adopted that the two Houses meet in convention on Wednesday, to count the votes cast for State Officers.

RULES.—Mr. Woods, of Licking, from the special committee appointed to report rules for the government of the House, reported the rules of the last session. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Hitchcock, Woods and Vincent were appointed a committee on the part of the House to report joint rules for the government of the two Houses.

The House then took a recess until half-past two o'clock P. M.

AMPHIBIOUS JERUSALEM.

SENATE.—Mr. Monroe introduced a bill authorizing Painesville, Lake County, to levy tax to purchase a cemetery.

OHIO OPPOSED TO INSURRECTIONARY EXPEDITIONS AGAINST OTHER STATES.—Mr. Harrison, Rep., of Madison, introduced a bill to prevent the setting on foot military expeditions in Ohio against the territory or people of any of the United States. The bill provides that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of this State, prepare or provide the means for such military expedition for the purpose of invading or abetting an insurrection in any other State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for a term of not less than three months, nor more than one year.

The Library Tax.—Also, a bill to suspend the School Library Tax for two years, the suspension to date from the passage of this act.

This bill does not interfere with the revenue for the present year. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Afternoon Session.—In the House, the resolution offered yesterday to authorize the Clerk to charge any member for absence except in case of sickness of himself or his friend, was called up and amended so as to require the leave of the House (in absence or for charging?) and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Wright, Hills and Brown.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.—Notice of the introduction of bills was given, as follows, viz: By Mr. Herrick, of Lorain, a bill to repeal the law which prohibits persons having a certain admixture of African blood from the privilege of the elective franchise.

By Mr. Hitchcock, of Geauga, a bill to prohibit the use of the jails of Ohio for the confinement of fugitives from slavery.

By Mr. Stedman, of Putnam, requiring all labor on the highways to be performed by the first day of July, instead of October in each year.

By Mr. Vincent, of Lorain, a bill for the purpose of giving additional jurisdiction to probate courts in partition of real estate.

By Mr. Plagg, of Hamilton, a bill empowering committees of councils, in cities of the first class, to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses.

By Mr. Blecker, of Richland, a bill introducing the marriage of first cousins.

By Mr. Converse, of Franklin, a bill giving Probate Courts concurrent jurisdiction with Common Pleas in partition of real estate.

By Mr. Hutchison, of Madison, a bill for the better regulation of railroads, requiring them to charge freight for the transportation of live stock at rates proportioned to distance, and prescribing the duties of railroad conductors, agents and other employees in certain cases; also, a bill of rights against Railroad Companies.

By Mr. McShelmer, a bill to amend the School Law of 1855.

By Mr. Collins, of Scioto, a bill to amend an act regulating the fees of jurors in civil cases.

By Mr. Norris, of Summit, a bill to amend an act of March 11, 1853, to establish a code of civil procedure.

By Mr. Stedman, a bill to repeal the act of April 22, 1859, prescribing the duties of Judges of elections in certain cases, and to preserve the purity of elections.

By Mr. Klum, of Ashabula, a bill to amend an act for the assessment and taxation of property, and for levying taxes thereon, according to its true value in money.

By Mr. Hitchcock, of Geauga, a bill amending sections 11 and 12, regulating the administering of oaths.

By Mr. Baldwin, of Mahoning, a bill to abolish the office of Comptroller of the Treasury; also, a bill to abolish the office of Director of County Infirmary; also, a bill to provide a better mode for valuing and taxing railroads, canals and other transportation corporations; also, a bill to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping in the State of Ohio.

By Mr. Brown, of Miami, a bill to regulate the salaries of Common Pleas Judges, and to repeal certain acts.

By Mr. Clapp, of Lake, to simplify the style of titles to real estate and bills of sale.

By Mr. Schroeder (Dem.), of Pickaway, a bill to prohibit further immigration into Ohio of blacks and mulatto persons.

By Mr. Hutchinson, a bill to prevent stealing, harboring and running off of slaves.

By Mr. Scott, of Jefferson, a bill to amend an act to regulate the mode of administering an assignment in trust for the benefit of creditors.

By Mr. Sears, of Medina, a bill to prevent the running at large of all kinds of stock.

By Mr. Brown, a bill to amend an act regulating the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; also to regulate the sale of personal property on mortgage to secure the payment of debts.

House adjourned.

HOME INTEREST.

A. A. Eyster, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 341 and 371 Western-row.

50,000 Ambrotypes and Melanotypes can be had at the Broadway Gallery for Holiday Presents.

Daguerrean Gallery, south-west corner of Sixth and Western-row, over Hannaford's drug-store. Pictures taken and put in good cases for twenty cents. Warranted to please.

At this season of colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the breast, back, limbs and side, every one should remember the never-failing cure, Madame Kille's Spanish Stimulating Cough and Liver Balm. To be had at the office No. 14 West Sixth-street, and of Druggists generally. Read advertisement and take a bottle, only 50c, and it is the best family medicine known.

Strangers and citizens requiring gifts and presents, or

Traveling Cases,

Dressing Cases,

Traveling Bags,

Rich Dress Hair-pins,

Rich and Beautiful Fans,

Shell Combs,

Elegant Pocket Knives,

Carved Pearl Card-cases,

Carved Pearl Porte-monnaies,

Needle Books and Cases,

Furnished Portfolio,

Steel Bracelets, Buckles and Slides,

Stereoscopes and Views,

Ladies' Bags and Porte-monnaies,

Ladies' Work-boxes,

Opera-glasses,

Rich and Elegant Garters,

Beautiful Cases,

Beautiful Fans,

Ladies' Writing Desks,

Parasols, Scissors, Razors, Shaving Pins, Brooches, Bracelets, Perfumery, Rouge, Parisian Pearl Drops, Toilet Powder, Hair Dye, Hair Oil, Brushes, Combs, Fine Socks, &c., should visit

JOHN D. PARK'S Bazaar of Fancy,

N. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut-streets.

(old)

MARRIED.

SANDERS-RYAN-On January 1, 1860, by the Rev. Thomas Collet, Mr. Joshua Sanders and Miss Eliza Matilda Ryan, all of this city.

CRAWFORD-TRANTER-December 20, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John R. Tranter, by Rev. F. Henderson, Mr. James P. Crawford, to Miss Sallie Tranter, both of Covington, Ky.

REED-DOVER-On December 21, by Rev. W. N. Lester, Charles C. Reed and Miss Maggie Honeyman, all of this city.

RICKARDS-SHARPES-In Aberdeen, Brown County, Mo., on Tuesday morning, December 20, by Thomas Shelton, Esq., Mr. William C. Rickards, of Lewis County, Mo., and Miss Irene Sharp, daughter of Captain Thomas Sharp, of Aberdeen.

DIED.

EDINGTON-On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, Mrs. Josephine V. Edington, formerly of Augusta, Ga., in the thirty-first year of her age. She died after much suffering, in full faith of a glorious hereafter. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

RICE-On Sunday morning, January 1, Goodene Uriah, youngest son of U. and E. Rice, aged two years and four months.

The funeral will take place this morning, Jan. 4, at ten o'clock, at 131 John-street. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TAYLOR-In Newport, Ky., January 1, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, at eight o'clock P. M., Sarah, wife of John Taylor, and daughter of the late Colonel John Hook of Bracken County, Ky.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, on York-street, between Mayo and Ringold, to-day, January 4, at one o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WOOD-On Sunday, January 1, William George Wood, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, at the residence of his brother, George Wood.

SMITH-On Monday, January 3, at twelve o'clock, Miss Mary Smith, infant daughter of S. C. and Mary Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, January 4, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Seventh-street, between Scott and Madison, Covington, Ky.

STOCKS, TIES & CRAVATS.

In Endless Variety

AT—

RICHARDSON'S,

100 WEST FOURTH-STREET.

(Jat-c)

FANCY ARTICLES

In Great Variety,

Ladies Will Please Examine,

AT—

RICHARDSON'S.

100 WEST FOURTH-ST.

(Jat-c)

French Corsets,

American Corsets,

English Corsets,

AT—

RICHARDSON'S

100 West Fourth-street.

(Jat-c)

FOR THE CHEAPEST

LADIES' FURS!

In the city, go to

Hendley's,

deloit No. 262 Fifth-street, near Western row

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC.—STATED COMMUNICATION OF N. O. Harmony Lodge No. 2, F. & A. Masons, THIS (Wed.) evening, January 4, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

CHARLES VOLZKE, Secretary.